

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1888.

Subscription by Mail-Post-paid. DAILY, Per Year 6 00 BUNDAY, Per Year...... 2 00

Gen. Harrison's Cabinet.

Two things may be regarded as settled in respect to the Cabinet of President HAR-RISON, and the first is that, unless he positively refuses, Mr. BLAINE will be Secretary of State. Will be refuse? It is possible, but most improbable.

The second is that the Secretary of the Treasury will be from the State of New York, and it will be a man in whom the business interests of New York will see reason to have confidence. Does not WARNER MILLER answer this description?

As for Mr. BLAINE, no one can aver that the place has been promised to him; in fact, we do not believe any such promise exists. But Gen. HARRISON understands very well that to the attitude of Mr. BLAINE and his friends he owes his nomination and election; and he understands equally well, no doubt, that any attempt to pass BLAINE by, or throw him over, would be received with indignation by the great majority of the Republican party. Such a mistake in politics will hardly be committed at the outset by the new President.

To John C. New of Indiana Gen. HARRIson is deeply indebted. But for his ability and zeal the Republicans might have nominated some other candidate. The value of Mr. NEW's knowledge and judgment in affairs must also be appreciated by Gen. HAR-RISON. Indiana has long cultivated a hankering after the Post Office Department, and Mr. New is very likely to be made Postmaster-General.

A point of importance will be the introduction into the Cabinet of some Southern man of distinction, solid Republicanism, old fidelity to the Union, and practical business competence. There are not many men who can be said to possess all these qualifications, and one of them is PHILIPH. MORGAN of Louisiana. He was long Minister to Mexico, and filled that place with a degree of success which its subsequent occupants have not approached. Judge Morgan would make an admirable Attorney-General.

For the Navy Department Gen. HARRISON will be quite likely to look to the Pacific coast, and especially to the State of Oregon, whose voting last summer pitched the key for the greater contest which brought him success and glory. It is quite proper that the head of the navy should be a man from one of those far-off maritime States; and under the circumstances it would not be surprising if Senator J. H. MITCHELL should be selected for that place.

As for the War Department, Gen. HARRI-BON'S own military experience and knowledge will render it easy for him to fill it judiclously. There are plenty of high officers of the war now out of the service, who have the requisite talent and character, and we shall not undertake to speculate as to which one among them may be selected by the new President; and probably he won't forget Ohio.

The Loss of Congress.

Although it will be several days before the exact figures are known, the main fact is already apparent. The Democracy lost on Tuesday the control of the House of Repre sentatives. In the Fiftieth Congress the Demogratic majority in the House is fifteen. In the Fifty-first Congress the situation will be reversed. The Republican majority is one to thirty. Mr. BRECKINBIDGE of Kentucky thinks it may reach ten. We shall not be surprised if Mr. REED is elected Speaker, when the Fifty-first Congress meets, by as large a majority as Mr. Can-MISLE had a year ago next month. The changes which have wrought this

most important and deplorable result are distributed pretty evenly throughout the country. Their significance is on the surface. From Connecticut, which was carried for CLEVELAND by a slender pluralitythanks to the consummate political manage ment of the Hon. WILLIAM H. BARNUMthere will be three Republicans and one Democrat, instead of three Democrats and one Republican, as in the present House. In Massachusetts the Democrats lose two Congressmen; in Michigan, three; in Iowa, two; in Louisiana, one; in Maryland, one; in Missouri, three; in New Hampshire, one; in Tennessee, one; in Pennsylvania, one; in Ohlo one. And Minnesota, where the free trade movement was said to be stronger, and the free trade rainbow brighter in the Congress districts than in any other Republican State, the Democrats have lost three members, making the delegation solidly Republican again as it was in 1885.

The overthrow of the Democratic majority in the House cannot be accounted for by the personal unpopularity which put Mr CLEVELAND thirty thousand votes behind Gov. HILL in New York and fifteen thousand votes behind Gen. PALMER in Illinois demonstrating the President's political weakness nearly everywhere that he ran side by side with a strong Democratic candidate for State or local office. The vote for Representatives was the nation's judgment on the tariff policy of the Democratic caucus in the Fiftieth House. The authors of that policy have declared over and over again their anxiety to go to the country for a verdict. They have gone to the country, and the verdict has been rendered.

It is useless to blink the fact that this disaster is hardly second in importance to the loss of the Presidency by the defeat of Mr. CLEVELAND. In some respects its consequences will be even more calamitous than exile from the White House. A Republican President will be inaugurated next March, and for the first time since the tidal wave of 1874, the Democracy will be in a minority in both Houses of Congress. Not since the Forty-third Congress went out has there been such a state of affairs at Washington. The House of Representatives was Democratic during the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses. For a time during

controlled both the Senate and the House. In the Forty-seventh Congress the Senate was a tie, with DAVID DAVIS in the chair. In the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth a Democratic House opposed the Republican Senate, and for the past four years the Democratic House has cooperated with a Democratic Executive.

Now, by a sudden and overwhelming catastrophe, amounting to a political revolution, the party of the people is driven simultaneously from the Executive and the Legislative branches of the Government. Its last hold is gone. The power of initiative disappears with the power of veto. It can neither act nor prevent action. It cannot control organization, appoint committees, prevent the unjust exclusion of its own honestly elected members, prevent the unjust seating of Republicans not fairly elected to Congress, pass laws, amend bills, defeat bills, veto bills, check extravagance, punish dishonesty, dictate expenditures, arrange ways and means, or even reward its faithful servants with places of trust. It must stand powerless while the Republican party strengthens and perhaps perpetuates its own hold on power by erecting in Dakota and Washington Territory three new States to send six Republicans to the United States Senate, and to add in 1892 at least nine electoral votes to the Republican column.

There has been a clean sweep. As to the Executive departments, the Democrats are again the outs. As to Congress, the Democracy again becomes the opposition party. Its hands are tied for at least two years to come. Whatever is done, it can only record an unavailing protest. The Democracy is again at the foot of the ladder.

It is reported from Washington that Mr. CLEVELAND regards this result with tranquillity. It is reported from Corsicana that Congressman MILLS is disappointed, but not discouraged.

But how do the mass of the Democratic party regard it? How do the men regard it who helped to lead and lift the Democracy out of the slough of despair and hopelessness fifteen years ago; who painfully, patiently, courageously, exposed the shameless maladministration and resisted the outrageous aggressions of GRANT and his cohort of plunderers; who halled with joy the first break of dawn in 1874, and from that time worked on with abiding faith in Democratic principles, and growing hope in the establishment of the Democracy in power; who slowly built up Democratic majorities where the case had seemed nigh hopeless, and redeemed State after State from the grip of the Republican rascals; who fought the long fight against intrenched corruption in company with TILDEN and THE SUN and RAN-DALL and HOLMAN and a thousand other distinguished Democrats who served the party when Mr. CLEVELAND was conducting executions in Buffalo and Mr. MILLS's name was unknown outside of Corsicana; who made victory possible in 1876, and when they were denied the fruits of victory went to work again with unshaken courage to win victory in 1880, and, if not in 1880, in 1884?

Are these Democrats disposed to view the indoing of the work of fifteen years with the stolid calmness attributed to Mr. CLEVE-LAND, or to agree with Mr. MILLS that free trade ought to have another chance? We estimated by Mr. EDWARD McPHERSON and think not. The Presidency was stolen by other Republican authorities at from twenty- the Republicans in 1878. In 1888 it was the subtle ideas and passions that are called thrown away, and by men calling then Democrats!

Well, let us all go to work again!

Presidents Defeated for Re-election.

The New York Times must have astonish ed some of its readers by asserting on Thursday in its editorial columns that "in the history of the United States but two Presidents have been defeated for reflection MARTIN VAN BUREN in 1840 and GROVER CLEVELAND in 1888." On this alleged fact our Mugwump contemporary proceeds to base some sapient conclusions. The worth essness of the deductions may be measured by the incorrectness of the premise, which betrays a lack of even such rudimentary knowledge as boys are expected to glear from their school books.

It is not true that only two Presidents have been defeated for reflection. Within the last ninety years four Presidents have, during their term of office, been nominated for re election by their respective parties. These four Presidents were John Adams, John QUINCY ADAMS, MARTIN VAN BUREN and GROVER CLEVELAND. JOHN ADAMS was elected President by the Federalists in 1796, receiving 71 electoral votes against JEFFERSON's 68. Four years later ADAMS was renominated by the Federalists, and, despite the opposition of Ham-ILTON, came near being reflected, for he had 65 votes in the electoral colleges, the Democratic-Republican candidates for Presiden and Vice-President each obtaining 78.

The result of the Presidential contest in

1824 was that JOHN QUINCY ADAMS got 84 electoral votes, and, there being no election by the electoral colleges, he was chosen President by the House of Representatives In 1828 he was renominated by the same party friends who had supported him be fore, and he obtained nearly the same number of electoral votes, namely, 83, but he was beaten by ANDREW JACKSON, who received 178. In 1896 MARTIN VAN BUREN was made President, the electoral colleges giving him 170 votes, against 73 cast for WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. It is noteworthy that in the whole history of American Presidential elections VAN BUBEN was the only Democrat who has had a majority of the popular vote in New England. Four years later he was renominated by his party, but was overwhelmingly defeated by HARRI son, getting only 60 electoral votes against 234 given to his successful opponent. We may add that MILLARD FILLMORE, although not renominated in 1852, was renominated in 1856 by the remnant of the Whigs and the pro-slavery section of the American party. He received nearly one-fifth of the popular vote, but only the vote of Maryland in the electoral college. What has come of renom-

be misreported by the New York Times. It may be suggestive to recall the post Presidential careers of the previous Presidents who after being renominated failed to be reflected. JOHN ADAMS was 66 years old when in 1801 he left the White House for his farm, near Boston, but in his retirement the Forty-sixth Congress the Democrats | he continued to receive proofs of public con-

inating GROVER CLEVELAND is known to

every citizen, and could scarcely, therefore,

member of the Convention called to rovise the Constitution of his native State. His son, John Quincy Adams, was 62 years old in 1829, when he laid down the Chief Magistracy and withdrew to his estate in Quincy, Massachusetts. Yet two years had not elapsed when his fellow citizens recalled him to public life and sent him to represent his district in the lower House of Congress. Then began what his biographers regard as not only the most active, but the most truly honorable part of his political career. For eighteen years JOHN QUINCY ADAMS remained in the of Representatives, and there he

died, falling, as CHATHAM fell, in harness. Not less extraordinary were the prestige and influence retained by MARTIN VAN BUREN for at least eight years after missing, at the age of fifty-eight, a reflection in 1840. In the Democratic National Convention which met at Baltimore in 1844 VAN BUREN had 146 votes, or 13 more than a majority, and was only deprived of the nomination by the enforcement of the two-thirds rule. Even in 1848, so transcendent was his personal authority in this State that, having accepted a nomination from the Barnburner Democrats and the Free Soilers, he received in New York more votes than Lewis Cass, the nominee of the Democratic National Convention.

Such were the post-Presidential careers of the three preceding Presidents, who, while still enjoying a first term of office, were renominated by their political partisans, but rejected by the people. In one respect GROVER CLEVELAND, who will make his exit from the White House on the 4th of March, 1889, has the advantage of them all. When he returns to private life he will be but 52 years old. Will the great Democratic party give him in 1892 a majority of its National Convention, as it gave V BUREN in 1844? Will his fellow citizens of Eric county insist upon sending him for eighteen years to come to the House of Representatives, as JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was sent by those who honored him and loved him in his Massachusetts district? These interesting questions, and others also, will be solved by time.

Betting.

A superstition has prevailed among politicians regarding the intelligence, information, and foreknowledge of that class of gentlemen who make a professional business of gambling and betting; and in the course of the recent canvass the party that has finally been defeated, has made a great account of fact that, from the beginning all through, the betting has been heavily in its favor. No doubt this fact has to a certain extent been useful in keeping up the spirits of those Democrats who have regarded the political forecast of the gamblers as an important assurance of victory. But when the final test was applied. the gamblers were found to be all wrong; and at last they have to pay dearly for their

There is a natural disposition to fancy that these sporting gentlemen were not doing business on their own account, and that their appearance when giving such heavy odds on the side of CLEVELAND and THURMAN, was prompted from the National Democratic Committee and was carried on with money supplied by Col. BRICE. We do not say that, the world goes, it would have been bad politics on the part of Col. Brice to encourage and stimulate the public by such means; but we do not believe that the notion is founded on fact. The gallant Colonel was not at any time too well supplied with money for the indispensable requisitions of the canvass, and he could not have gone outside to furnish the hundreds of thousands of dollars that were staked

upon the issue in every part of the country. We presume that hereafter the opinion of the gamblers will not be likely to outweigh that of intelligent and thinking men in other callings of life. The judgment of betting men is sure to be founded upon superficial facts. They do not appreciate the force of into activity during such a contest; and the more the struggle is one of principle and not of personality, the more likely they are to be deluded and left in the lurch, as has now happened.

The advice which THE SUN gave through out the canvass was right: Don't bet! Stand up for your principles; but don't stake your money in wagers upon the result!

An Object Lesson.

According to the Herald many of the men employed in the Post Office of this town abored to defeat the Democratic ticket The Herald publishes a rumor that "Postmaster HENRY G. PEARSON had worked tooth and toenail to defeat CLEVELAND."

If this be so, there is a severe poetic justice in it. It was fitting that Mr. CLEVELAND should learn by personal experience and suffering the folly of keeping the opponents of the Democracy in power.

If it be true that Mr. PEARSON has worke against CLEVELAND, the gratitude of PEARson for being kept in office can only be considered as a minus quantity. But politics is not a question of gratitude. Probably not a man of the thousands of Republican rascals whom Mr. CLEVELAND so tenderly refrained from turning out, refrained from working and voting against him. Republicans may be willing to hold office under a Democratic President, but they prefer a Republican President by a large majority. Mr. CLEVE-LAND now understands that feeding the enemy is not the duty of a General.

If Mr. CLEVELAND had followed our ad vice on the subject of Mr. PEARSON, that official would have been removed long ago. and such a Democrat as WILLIAM L. BROWN put in his place. It certainly is curious that an uncompromising Republican like PEAR son should have been allowed to hold on to such an office in such a place as New York city for nearly four years of Democratic administration. Even now, late as it is, he ought to be put out. Mr. CLEVELAND would now seem to have personal cause to get rid of him. But at any rate, the HABBISON ad ministration will do one favor for Mr. CLEVELAND. It will bounce PEARSON is pretty short order.

What Utter Folly!

Our half-baked weekly contemporary, t Epoch, discourses as follows:

"That the Demogratic national ticket was 'tradhe most reckiess way stands out on the face o wrangle over the spoils of this city can overshado

Nonsense! The total electoral vote in this city in 1884 was 227,780, of which the Curve-LAND electors received 133,157 and the BAAINE electors 90,003. The total vote this year was 270,006, of which 162,963 was cast for \$227E. LAND and 105,750 for HARRISON. LAND'S share of the whole vote in and was 60 per cent. This year it is 60.3 per cent.

If anybody suffered from trading it was

HABBISON, who got only 38.2 per cent of the total vote, against 39.5 per cent. for BLAIN But what saith the Book? "Th shouldest bray a fool in a mostar among

fidence, and at the age of 85 figured as a | wheat with a postle, yet will not his foolish-

ness depart from him." Thus, thousands of years ago, the voice of Inspiration described some of the peculiarities of half-baked Mugwump journalism.

The Parsee May Pull Through! There is a touch of pathos in this eloquent-

ly worded announcement by that original and venerable free trader, the Parsee Merchant: "Among those tariff reformers of whom I am gerhaps now the oldest, and certainly the most persistent, I fee that far from our great cause being lost it has gained that vitality which will make it live. Right and truth never die. Clouds and darkness may occasionally obscure, but the principle will shine as bright again as the ted years of the Psalmist as lone as I have life and health I shall by the will of clop, be found insuture as in the past in the foremost ranks of tariff reform. A rising intelligent generation is surrounding nice-stronger and more numerous does it grow—who unconflicinly have absorbed the true doctrine that I have preached so long."

This is encouraging. The child # dead; the mother is dead; but it looks as # there was a chance of the old man's pulling through. A timely truth is set forth in appropriate

language in the following paragraph of the Post-Espress, which we take pleasure in quot-Wanven Million, though besten, Rinds a canvass that will add to his reputation. He was by all odds the fairest and manifest fighter that the Republicans

have had in the field in this State for a long time." Mr. MILLER merits the whole of this praise. Would that there were more such upright, manly, square-dealing politicians in the country. He was on the wrong side, in our judgment, and maintained the wrong cause; but he did it in a manner to deserve and to win the respect of every good citizen.

It may be predicted with safety that the Democratic party will not be very much in favor of free trade when the next Presidential election comes around.

Col. BRICE is now Mr. BRICE, and Mr. QUAY is Major-Gen. QUAY.

The Washington Post reports on a point in which the contest just closed was in some small degree an educational campaign for Mr CLEVELAND:

"The bitterest pill the President has to swallow is the partisan action of a number of Republicans whom he kept in office, and who voted and worked against big with all their power. Democrats told him yesterday that he might have snown that they would do this, sut it seems that he did not foresee it, and their deportment toward the Administration is a source of great dang ointment to him."

This is sad, but not surprising. Every true Democrat told him beforehand how it would be. Defeated candidate Belva Lockvoop's

congratulatory despatch to Gen. Hornison breathes the spirit of the true American gen-

It sometimes happens that a folding bed shuts up with startling suddenness, concealing and imprisoning its occupant and presenting the outward appearance of an ordinary unten anted commode. If persons who are inquiring with a show of anxiety " Was is les mit Coo-GAN?" will possess themselves in patience for a little while, they will no doubt be convinced by the gallant Colonel's reappearance that he is all right. We renew to him the assurance of our most distinguished consideration. He is a splendid advertiser.

Cranks and fools are always plenty, and one of the latter imagines that a paragraph we printed the other day in praise of Mr. W. L. DougLas, shoemaker, was a paid puff published in contravention of our well-known rule that no paid advertisement should appear except as such. Accordingly we beg to assure this particular fool that our tribute to the manly beauty of Mr. Douglas, as well as to the excellence of his shoes, was entirely gratuitous. our unpurchased and uppurchasable judg ment. Moreover, we hold ourselves at liberty to tell the truth upon allgorts of subjects with out regard to the notions of the fools or the eranks. Enough said. Besides, Douglas is a right good fellow, and long may he wave.

There is this much consolation in the condition which confront Mr. CLEVELAND: He is not of those who have to suffer regret for the defeat of the candidates for whom they voted.

A good many things have been said against oa; or, the Poi Eaters of Cahu." David is more likely to write sditorial articles for some Prohibition paper

The head-cutting games at the Horseshoe vere great, but nothing to the head cutting that will be done by Gen. BENJAMIN HARBISON some time a cful service reformer, when he gets to Washington. Mr. Quay hones the snickersnee, and Mr. Platt is studying the anatomy of once. The Mugwumps shiver. The Democrats wait, knowing that time is a continued story, and they can afford to wait. In time the Republican officeholders' heads will begin to drop like rain in the tropics of chestnuts the letter of Dorman B. Eaton's.

"No candidate," telegraphs Fire Alarm FORARER & Gen. HARRISON, "ever helped his cause most than you have yours since the day you were minated." However that may be no Republican orator hurt Gen. HARRISON'S cause more than Fire Alarm did.

Mr. HPPDEYER, the Volapük maker, says apparently on good authority, that he isn't dead. Ahas been asserted. We rejoice in survive of Brother SCHLEYER, but why did he perpetrate Volapük? Brace un. Schleyer, and talk the great living language, United States.

DAVID WAXMAN of Baxter street and CHARLE BEOCKMAN and MORRISON RENSHAW of St. souis have been made crazy by excite-

LAND GODKIN of the Second ward and g Jones of Alaska should be bled, dieta, and sent into some private retreat until they ecover from their crazy excitement over the lection of Governor HILL. Otherwise they e as crazy for their natural lives as they had been for the last three or four years.

LORNE, or, LORN, and traducer of the Paims into rhyme, threatens to publish a opm" on Rome. It is expected to make otne howl and wall. The Marquess is a pain bard, industrious but ragged of rhyme reover, in dropping into verse he is setting bad example to the nobility and gentry. H bould remember the tetrastich which his mote collateral forbear, Duncan Campbell of Anchinbreck, wrote on a window in the buttery hatch of the Castle of Duncon: "Minstrels and gleemen verses maken.

Qubiles that they blowen their owne horn: But thistle for haggis no menne taken Stickit that i' thy bonnet, my guid Lord Lorse!"

The Anarchists of this town will have parade and a meeting to-morrow night in commemoration of the hempen suspension of sertain of their Chicago brethren, the Hay market nomb throwers. Candidate for Mayor Jonas will preside. We hope there will be less froth in their beer than in their talk. Anyhow. the other institutions of this country.

Col. WILLIAM L. BROWN, it is said, has lost \$40,000 by betting on CLEVELAND. Alas, had CLEVELAND put as much faith in Col. Brown as Col. Brown appears to have put in CLEVELAND, Col. Brown would be Postmaster and CLEVE-LAND might have stayed President.

From the Battimore Sun

It is one of the characteristics of Judge Thurman's life that he never karbors resentment or carries malice in his heart, and he is the same carnest, kind, generous patriot in defeat as in victory, caring not for himself, but lamenting that the principles is which OUR FOLUNTEER ARMY.

Adjt.-Gen. Drum Reports that it Numbers 166,814 Available Men. WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- In his annual report to the Secretary of War, Adjt.-Gen. Drum says that during the past summer and fall army officers inspected militia encampments in Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Vermont. He says: The reports of these officers are both interesting and suggestive. The presence at the several State encampments of members of over 60 regiments. 10 independent battalions, and 20 troops of cavalry or batteries of artillery, representing from 70 to 95 per cent, of the total strength of those organizations, evidences marked interest and steadily increasing appreciation of the value of a well-regulated militia. as the main reliance of a free people for na-

as the main reliance of a free people for na-tional defence. The regularly organized and uniformed active militia of the several States, which in 1836 aggregated \$1739, reached 92,754 in 1836, increased to 100,517 in the following year, and on July 2, 1838, represented an avail-able force of 100,514 men. A careful nermsal of these reports leads meto make the following remarks and suggesticas:

"The perfense of the impected organizations is excel-lent, and no better majorsi gourd be found anywhere to make good sadders. The officers are generally intellilent, and no better material could be tound anywhere to make good address. The officers are generally intelligent and fairly up in tighteat knowledge, while a general deare is shown to earn.

This and discipling generally fair, in some instances excellent; arms any equipments, except in a few instances, cond, but not of uniform pattern—a very serious detect with regard to arms but which it is confidently expected with the remedied in the near future, consequent on the largely increased appropriations of Congress.

grees.

Much attention should be given to company and bat-talion skirmish drills (obviously impracticable except at

"Much attengen should be given to commany and bat talion skirmish drils (obviously impracticatic except at camps should be given to commany and bat talion skirmish drils (obviously impracticatic except at camps are quierd in active in the masses will of course for maskery, the battles of the future will be fought necessarily in open order formation.

"Forthesfreater comfort of the men in drilling and marching, it would be well if a suitable shoe of uniform pattern were made part of the equipment, to be worn only whose on military service.

"Instruction in military signalling should be made part of the education of the troops. A knowledge of the code agil use of the flag is easy of attainment and the instruction of a small equal—say two non-commissioned officers and four privates—in each company would prove of much practical advantage.

"Is small encampements it is suggested that two guards, mostling daily (tweited advantage."

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"It is made to be incorps in camps received to officers of the regular army as instructors. I have to officers of the regular army as instructors. I have to officers of the regular army as instructors. I have to officers of the regular army as instructors. I have to officers of the regular army as instructors. I have to officers of the regular army as instructors. I have to promise and one to each regular.

Touching the reports of the officers detailed

Touching the reports of the officers detailed as professors of military science at colleges and universities, the Adjutant-General says:

terest, involving tack of hearty cooperation, in the efforts of the professor of military science.

The report contains recommendations looking to a new issue of the army regulations on account of numerous recent changes, the reduction of the term of service in the army from five to three years (which will operate to discourage desertion), the reimbursement of the Government for expenses of recruiting in cases of discharge, and continuance of details of officers to command light batteries during their lifetime or active service, in view of the peculiar qualifications required of such officers. The Adjutant-General renews his recommendation that the pay of non-commissioned officers be increased so as to range between \$25 and \$55 according to rank.

The report from the military prison at Fort Leavenworth is generally favorable, showing a large amount of work performed. At the end of the fiscal year 488 prisoners were in confinement, and it is estimated that from 350 to 450 prisoners will be received annually unless some means of checking the crime of desertion shall be discovered.

A Model Democrat on a Model Platform

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. David B. Hill is the exponent of the brief platform: "I am a Democrat," That is a good declaration of principles, and it appears to have been enough to commend him to the people of New York.

He has been reclected Governor of the Em-

He has been reviected Governor of the Empire State at the very election in which our hopes of an immediate renewal of national power have been dashed with cold water.
Governor Hill has acted with a supreme unselfishness. He has been for the Democracy of New York and for the Democracy of the country. He left his own canvass to go to Indiana and demonstrate beyond cavil that he was in line with the Administration.

He did for the President what the surrounding circumstances prevented the President from doing for him. He has gone on to victory himself, and has tried to take all other Democrats with him.

He is a good Democrat, an able man, and a

He is a good Democrat, an able man, and a splendid politician.

That Mighty Blunder. From the Albany Times.

A good many things have been said against

King Dave Kalakada of the Sandwich Islands,
but we do not credit the story that he is writing a novel to be called "The Mystery of Mauna
Islands, the Poi Earses of Oahu." David is

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Noted to the Poisson of Oahu." David were told, but would not believe, that even the worst Democratic candidate under similar circumstances would have run just as well. But this year the prestige was one of a narrow escape from defeat. There was only the dubious plurality of 1.047 on which to build even the merest semblance of an idea that Mr. Cleveland could carry New York. His administration nadout strengthened him in any way. It had weakened him. To consent to his renomination under such circumstances was indeed billed fatuity. The result is seen. He loses New York State even at a time when the popular State ticket carries it, and the loss of this State means his defeat in the electoral vote of the nation.

The Cabinet Sits on the Result. From the Baltimore Su

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 .- To-day the President and his advisers assembled around the Cabinet board for the first time since election day. Secretaries Bay ard, Pairchild, Whitney, Endicott, and Attorney Gene Garland were present. As there was no official busin laid before the meeting, several hours were passed in discussing the political situation from past, present, and future standpoints. Each gentleman present had a dif of the Democratic party.

Secretary Fairchild said it was incomprehensible to

him. Various reasons suggested themselves to him, but other considerations immediately intervened, leaving the subject still enveloped in a cloud of mystery. He, as well as his colleagues, are convinced that the Repul licans were provided with an enormous campaign fund, the bulk of which was not expended until the last hours of the canvass. No one present was prepared to admit that the tariff question had occasioned the trouble, and it was pointed out that New Jersey and Connection both manufacturing States, had supported the tariff reform issue. The management of the campaign was re riewed, and, while it was generally commended, set eral instances were cited to show that serious mistakes had been made. There was no attempt to throw the blame or the responsibility upon individual shoulders and all admitted that money was the most important factor in the contest.

Attorney-General Garland, as a representative South ern man, takes a very serious view of the situation. He would regret to see a restoration of the obnoxiou 'carpet bag' governments in the Southern States. Sec retary Bayard and others expressed their opinion or the subject, and one by one the members of the Cabina left the White House and returned to their respective

The President viewed the situation with more calm ness and resignation than any of his advisers, and looked at it from a practical and common-sense stand-soint. He did not enter into details as to why the Democrats failed to carry New York, but simply said that it was a contest between two great parties battlin for supremacy on certain well-defined principles. Th Republicans won and the Democrats lost; that is al there is to it. He informed his associates that he pro to take a day off to-morrow and go gunning if th ecoming despondent ever the result.

The President-elect's Father-in-law a Place holder Under President Cleveland. From the Washington Star.

There is a venerable gentleman in this city who has been congratulated over the election nearly a much as the successful candidate bimself. This is the Dr. William H. Scott, Mr. Harrison's law. Dr. Scott is a clerk in the Fension Office.

Truth from the Opposition. From the Albany Express. On one matter Governor Hill has displayed end judgment—in his estimate of the political impor-ance of the Mugwump.

Perhaps-if You're Good.

Shall we ever fly? Well, You Are Not Far Out! To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In 1886 leveland was elected by the Democratic party on a

Democratic platform. If Cleveland had been true to the party, the platford and his own statements made as that time, David B. Hill would now be the Frendent elect, and the true Democracy would rule the next four years.

Im I not right? In the statement of the true Democracy would rule to the next four years.

B. T. Loosts.

COSTLY KNICK-KNACKS AT AUCTION.

Thousands of Bullars Paid for the Buchess

The auction sale of the household effects of the Duchess of Marlborough was continued yesterday afternoon. The proceeds of the three days' sale have amounted to about \$52,000, Bidding was fairly brisk, and the prices obtained were in most cases very good. Two Chinese beakers, dragons in relief, brought \$140 each. An old Spanish leather screen. worked in many fantastic designs, brought only \$76, and \$130 was the price paid for a tall colonial clawfoot secretary. A beautifully carved old Italian black oak buffet, with

colonial clawfoot secretary. A beautifully carved old Italian black oak buffet, with dragon's legs and plentifully adorned with cherubs and faces, brought \$550. A Japanese bronze centre piece, with gold and silver inlaying, went for \$255.

One of the handsomest lots of the sale was a venetian carved wood chamber suite with enamelied flowers and gold on a cream ground, consisting of fifteen pieces, it brought \$800. A rare and unlaue carved black oak chime hall clock, said to be the only one of its kind in this country, sold for \$1,400. The beauty of its workmanship aronsed some spirited bidding. A large bronze and ormolu clock, with chandelier to match, which were sold on Thursday for \$590, were resold for \$245. A Japanese bronze pril with gold and silver inlaid figures brought \$355. A carved wood gilt Lonis XVI. console went for \$115. A carved wood marble top table sold for \$275.

The antique Gobelin tapestry. "Pastoral Scene," was sold for \$1,300. Its companion brought \$355. The auctioneer said that their equal was not for saie in the city. An antique French salon suite of nineteen pleces, with autique mahogany frames, richly mounted in ormolu, and seats and backs upholstered in rare old Gobelin tapestry, said to have cost \$4,000 a year ago, brought \$2,700. Two old Flemish mythological tapestries, 12x10,6 and 13x10,6, brought \$180 and \$190.

A carved lvory figure of a woman, about eighteen inches high, on an ebony podestal, brought \$330. The auctioneer said it cost \$600. A \$1,200 pair of Sevres vases, mounted in ormolu and painted by Alex, Schiltz of the Sevres vases, painted with ligures, pâte tèndre, sold for \$205 each.

The feature of the sale was the pair of lârge \$600 and \$100 a

saves painted with ligures, pate tendre, sold for \$205 each.

The feature of the sale was the pair of large Sévres vases which are said to have the finest ormolu mountings ever made. They were originally modelled for Queen Victoria at a cost of \$15,000, and are as fine as any ever made at the Sèvres factory. The paintings with which they are decorated represent the "Triumphant facture of Neptune" and the "Triumphant facture of Neptune" and the "Triumphant facture of Neptune and indecapes painted by Malposs, in the base of each wase are four Sèvres panels by the same artist. The vases are 4 feet 8 inches high. They brought \$1,700 apiece. The sale yesterday amounted to about \$18,000.

On next Friday a lot of Worth dresses and uncut dress materials of the late Mrs. Everett Turnhall will be sold.

The Aqueduct Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- In the Aqueduct Tunnel investigation to-day Samuel E. Boyce, Martin McNamara, and George W. Perkins, who were at intervals employed on the work as sub-inspectors, testified that no bad work was done on the tunnel to their knowledge. Boyce admitted on cross-examination that he had received presents from the contractors. Neither of the witnesses had ever learned a trade, though employed as inspectors of mason work. McNamara declared that he was greatly surprised when bad work was found in his section, and testified that it must have been done while he was absent. He had never received any presents, but had been paid by the contractors for time put in after his work for the Government had ceased for the day. McNamara declared that the only reason for the men scamping their work was that they might loaf. Perkins testified that there was always a disposition to hurry up the work, and that he was discharged because he did not rush things enough. was done on the tunnel to their knowledge

London's Drunkards

From the Spirit of the Times LONDON, Oct. 25.-It is a well-known fact that there is no nation in the world where there is so much miserable drunkenness as in England. And I do not believe that there can be found a place in the uniequals this same London. For years temperance socie ties the Church, philanthropists, good men and good women have tried to solve a remedy for this rapidly in-creasing curse. The Excise Commission seems para-lyzed, and the curse is as red in the West End as at Whitechape, only the subjects of the curse stand in a different social relation. A few years since l'arliament undoubtedly with the best intentions, passed a law permitting retail grocers to sell spirits by the bottle. It was passed as a safeguard, but God only knows of the evil this law has caused. The intexication of won all grades has increased tenfold. Sly drinking b tomer in a female gin bibber reaps a good financial re ward, and plays havon either in the mansion or the hovel, for every grade of the grocer grasps at this chance of money getting. There is no question that is question of drink. I would not have mentioned it in my letter had I not seen for myself since those terri Whitechapel murders occurred, the awful condi-that people who are degraded by the spirit fiend.

Mrs, Cleveland Not at All Crushed.

A lady who was at the White House on Tuesday night says that there was no more nervousness dis-played by Mrs. Cleveland than by any other lady in the group. All were deeply interested, and the rest of frem did not attempt to control a feminine impatience when it became evident that the revelations of the evening were not going to be entirely happy. But Mrs. Clevelan was "true grit" all through. She chatted and laughed and entered into the discussion over Miss Endicott's apleet in her mind.

As the evening wors on the ladies, with true womani sympathy, began to get all possible comfort out of the situation, and endeavored to buoy up the hopes of the men. They all separated a half hour after midnight and went home with the certainty of defeat. Mrs. Cleveland and her mother were brave and smiling to the last, and neither showed by the least word their great disap

How Connecticut Got There.

From the New Haven Register. Connecticut stumbles into the Democratic column. We had hoped to see her walk there with firm step and head erect, but the fates were against such display of robust health. She testered and wavered and only at the last moment stumbled into position weakened and worn, but still alive.

Magnanimity in the Hour of Victory, From the Hartford Courant Don't forget now to send a nice little Thanks-giving turkey to your poor Democratic usighbor whas lost all his money betting on Grover Cleveland's luck.

Under. From the Baltimore American. J. R. Moore, Postmaster at Horse Pasture Henry'county, Virginia, has resigned.

It is Good! To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you kindly inform me through your paper, or otherwise, whether the following sentence is good English:
"That house has been building for several years."
N. U.

The End of the Mugwump, Who is it that's been sat upon and dropped with a sick

ening thad?

Who is it that's called Dennia, and likewise Mr. Mud?

Who is it that soaks in Salt River his highly swellen Who is it that is deader than the dodo in his bed!

Who is it that is badly off his feed and off his chump? Who is it that is busted? The poor, foriorn Murwump Once he held his head up proudly, waddled stately as goose; Said politics must be run his way or he would raise the

Strutted, stamped his foot majestic, blustered, bellowed boasied, bragged,
With a cheek that never seftened and a tongue that ne'er was fagged;

Raved and ranted like a maniac, kicked as victous as a Sure that he alone was good enough to give the country

Round the wheels of politics he bussed, though far from Thought the root and very linehpin of the world was Thought that he could smash machines up, make or ma

Put up or down at his sweet will all kinds of candidates Use the parties as his plaything, be the general Grand But the people saw straight through him, knew him for an arrant geli.

By-by and a long good-by to this little tin god on wheels As the people but him away how he yells and screecher Good-by to the owi-like face and the long jackage's

Good-by to an utter nuisance, good-by to a total chum; and good by forever to the poor Magwampi When the liver falls to set, and you are billous and out of sorts, use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Fills to bring about a healthy sotion of the liver, and remove all distressing symptoms. INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

The late George H. Forster, President of the Board of aldermen, and Mayor He wilt could never meet without an electric shock. They sometimes spoke as they passed by, but it was done without enthusiasm. At the life is masters' dinner, which occurred here some time ago, the Mayor was an invited guest. He arrived late, and Later President Forster crossed ever to the Mayor and spoke to him, helding out his band as he did Honor took the hand gingerty, as if he only half liked

the coremony.
"Well," said a friend of Forster's to him, commenting
"Well," said a friend of Forster's to him, commenting on the handshaking, "I see that the lion and the lamb have lain down together." "Ves, the lamb was willing," laughed Forster, "but the lien wouldn't have it."

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps to De Ward, son of the Rev. Dr. Ward of the Independent, was a genuine love match. Miss Phelps is many years the senior of her husband, who is a recent graduate of the Andover Theological Seminary, and is not settled over a church as yet. The disparity in years, while not as marked as in the case of George Eliot and Mr. Cross, is a church as yet. The disparity in years, while not as marked as in the case of George Eliot and Mr. Cross, is nevertheless nearly as great. She is a generation older than her husband, who, it is said, has eagerly prosecuted his suit for her hand for a long time. The couple will continue to reside at the home of Mrs. Ward and until the young man has a call, when she will assume the rôle of a pastor's wife.

Col. Henry S. Olcott, the President-founder of the Theosophical Society, who has been in England for some months has returned to India, his tour in this country having been abandoned for the present. Early country naving been abandoned for the present. Early in January next he will visit Japan upon theosophical business, and will come to this country by way of Callfornia. Theosophists are preparing to have him visit the branches throughout the United States, and to give lectures upon theosophy in the large cities. A find is being raised to guarantee Col. Olcott's expenses on this long tony in America. He will seem to lead from the first present the state of the state of

"The horse show has revealed the fact," said a man in charge of a big exhibit of wagons in the Madison Square Garden last night, "that the dudes are not dead yet. They are not fashionable, but they are still alive. They have not been visible on the public streets, nor in the restaurants or cases of late, and on that account people had come to the conclusion that the solemn dude people had come to the concussion that the solemn dude had given way to the new type of swell, a being much more gaudy and impressive than his predecessor; but the dudes are alive for we see them here. They are reduced to a pitiful number now-probably not more than ten in all—and they herd together every night around the ponies on the north side of the garden. They wear very baggy trousers very tight coats exceedingly high collars, and are listless, motionless, and dumb. They are pallid and this little chaps as a rule, and the breed seem to be running so low that its attree evinctions seem to be running so low that its utter extinction is certain."

The writer was engaged in conversation yesterday with one of the largest financial houses in America when a letter arrived and was opened by the financier. "This," and he, "is from the wife of an old gardener of mine whe came into \$2,000 when her husband was killed n a railroad accident, and she encloses this check as a final payment on a house which I was instrumental in purchasing for her up town. If I were you I would make a little note of it in Tax Sux."
"What kind of a note!"

"What kind of a note?"

"Why, you ought to say to the readers of Tar Sys, and particularly the women, that, if they find themselves suddenly alone in the world with any such sum as my gardener's wife, they can easily live upon it by investing, as she did, in a house and letting furnished rooms. Of course, no woman can live like a millionairs off this sum. If she were to let it out at 5 per cent, well placed, the income would be only a trifle; whereas, she can invest in a bouse and furniture up town, and by a little trouble, earn what is equal to an income on \$12,000 or \$14,000. All through the upper part of the city \$10. or et. Con. All through the upper part of the city \$10,000 houses may be purchased by paying \$0,000 or \$8,000 down, with the balance in easy instalments—just a triffs more than the rent of the house if it were placed in the real estate market. The housekeeper can place the rest of her money in furniture, and then rent her rooms and for her money in furniture, and then rent her rooms and fur-nish breakfast to bachelora. If she will keep her house nest and her breakfasts comfortable, and will devote herself to the business in a thoroughly sensible way, there can be no such thing as failure."

The wicked Gibbs is there again. The people in his particular section of the west side have made up their minds that Gibbs is invincible. They down him one particular section of the west side have made up their minds that Gibbs is invincible. They down him one year, but he bobs up the next with a certainty that is imposing and beautiful to look upon. The exwicked Gibbs, by the way, is himself rather imposing in appearance just now. He began to wax fat and rotund along with the defeats which followed his run for the Mayor's chair a few years ago. The dimples in his countenance graw deeper, the lower wheelers in his countenance grew deeper; the long sweep of his bload moustache covered more atmospheric territory; and the twinkle of his eye became deeper and more signifi-cant. Whether he will grow thin and athletic again, as he was when last at Albany, is one of the questions that his constituents and enemies in his district nov

Clinton Stuart, the playwright, is a man who might b anywhere from 28 to 40 years of age. His waisthand has grown stouter in recent years and the hair has disappeared from the crown of his head. It is doubtful if he could play juvenile parts with success now, an he old some years ago at the Union Square Theatre. Stuny, 'a nat play, "Heauties Abroad," has not been as successful as his many translations. He has lived much in France, and like more Americans who have had similar experiences, he draws much of his material from the ever fallow field of Gallie fertility.

While Wenona Gilman may rank with the novelists of the Daintrie. Libbey, Rives school, as far as the sugges-tiveness of her books are concerned, it is doubtful if sho can find a place in the picture gallery with these three rather comely women. The stories told about Wenona Gliman are exceedingly graphic, and in some cases quite terrible. Probably they help the sale of her books. It is difficult to see why there should be so much bluster on her account if the picture in the front of her novel is at all true of the original. According to the likeness, the last of the women novelists is lank, thin, and lacking all the recognised essentials of womanly beauty.

Standing on Broadway yesterday, near the corner of Twenty-eighth street, with his hands in his pockets and a cigar between his teeth, was a rather solemn-looking man, with hair that was tinged with gray. It was about 5% o'clock when half the men on the street seem to be more or less acquainted with their fellows, but nobody stopped and spoke to the man who was standing alone. He was absolutely unrecognized, except by a group of men in the window of a business effice on the other side of the street, who sat and talked about him for a half hour or more. He did not move from the place for nearly an hour. He seemed heedless of the crowd and ada, and afterward came to New York to plead guilty

and throw himself on the mercy of the Court. "The sale of the Navarro flats does not surprise te estate men," said an up-town insurance broker verter day. "The fact is none of these apartment houses have paid, for the reason that they are all too big. People prefer, if they are going to pay \$2.000 a year rent, to live in a quiet apartment house, three or four stories high, that is managed with some ideas of exclusiveness as to the inmates. When you come to going ten stories above the ground a good many of the joys and pleasures of life disappear. I could name a dozen the apartment houses all over the city that do not pay over 2 per cent, on the sum invested, and it is an undoubted facilitat the last of the sky-scraping buildings have been erected

August Belmont's threat to retire from the turf last year was not carried out, and the result has been good fortune all around. The Belmont stables have wen more than \$70,000 in stakes this year, and the name of the banker has added to the stability and honor of the American turf. It would be a bad any for racing when such old stand-bys as August Belmont give up the sport. and in the case of this particular breeder of fast horres, the time of withdrawai is now dis ant. No man greatiles about the purity of the turf if his horses have had as successful a season as those of Mr. Belunon this year.

An ex-member of the German Parliament, who eight years ago was exiled from the latherland has just opened a beer saloon in this city. Herr William Hassel-mann was formerly a student of chemistry in Göttingen. and, after taking his degree, was elected to one German Reichstag, where he served six years. His political tenets were such as to bring upon him the autipathy of Prince Bismarck, which resulted at last in his being exited from Berlin. Shortly after this sentence was passed on him several letters written to London were intercepted and opened by the police, and on the grounds of their contents a charge of high treasure was made against him. To evade the consequences of this he join the country for America. Here he has made a reputa-tion for himself as a radical Anarchist and revolution-ist. A speech that he made in this city denouncing the ist. A speech that he made in this city denouncing the German Government was reported to the German Minister, and a second charge of treason was lodged against him. At one time ugly rumors concerning his connec-tion with Herr Mest were affect, and his skill as a chemist caused many to ascribe to him the manufacture of bombs. He denies all these rumors, and save they are mere tail, and that he never manufacture I and bombs in his life. He has now his papers as a citizen of the United States and says that next summer he will

his American citizenship. He is said to be a very inter igent man, and he has very red whickers. It is exceedingly probable that there are a good many people in the United States who are not aware that a tremendous contest is shortly to begin in the laws Spennymour, England, in which an American figures Spennymoor, Euranu, in which as Burgele for the chair plouship of the world at checkers in the Spennymoor Town Hall. The Mayor of the English town has given the hall to the contestants free of charge, and there is a vast degree of excitement there. The betting is slightly in

perhaps go ever to Europe again under the protection of